



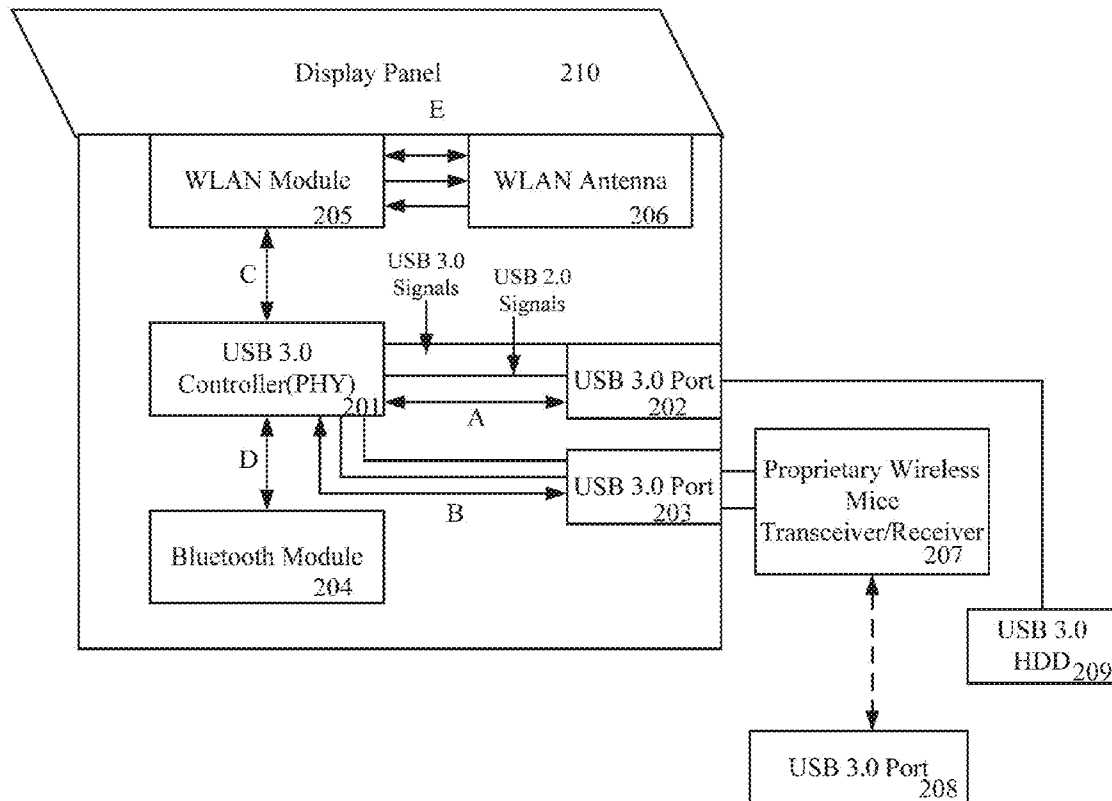
US 20150134863A1

(19) **United States**(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Hsieh(10) **Pub. No.: US 2015/0134863 A1**(43) **Pub. Date: May 14, 2015**(54) **DECREASING USB INTERFERENCE TO
ADJACENT WIRELESS DEVICE**(52) **U.S. Cl.**CPC *H04L 43/0894* (2013.01); *G06F 13/4286*
(2013.01); *H04W 52/0203* (2013.01)(76) Inventor: **Changcheng Hsieh, Taipei (TW)**(21) Appl. No.: **14/397,208**(22) PCT Filed: **Apr. 26, 2012**(86) PCT No.: **PCT/CN2012/074764**

§ 371 (c)(1),

(2), (4) Date: **Jan. 26, 2015****Publication Classification**(51) **Int. Cl.***H04L 12/26* (2006.01)*H04W 52/02* (2006.01)*G06F 13/42* (2006.01)(57) **ABSTRACT**

Decreasing interference of a first device operating according to high speed serial bus standard on a second device operating according to another different communication standard is provided. The method can include obtaining a first signal strength received by the second device before connection of the first device. The method can include obtaining a second signal strength received by the second device after connection of the first device and comparing the first signal strength and the second signal strength. If decrease of the second signal strength in comparison with the first signal strength exceeds a predetermined threshold, a command can be sent to the first device to enable the first device to operate at a lower bandwidth than the high speed serial bus standard.



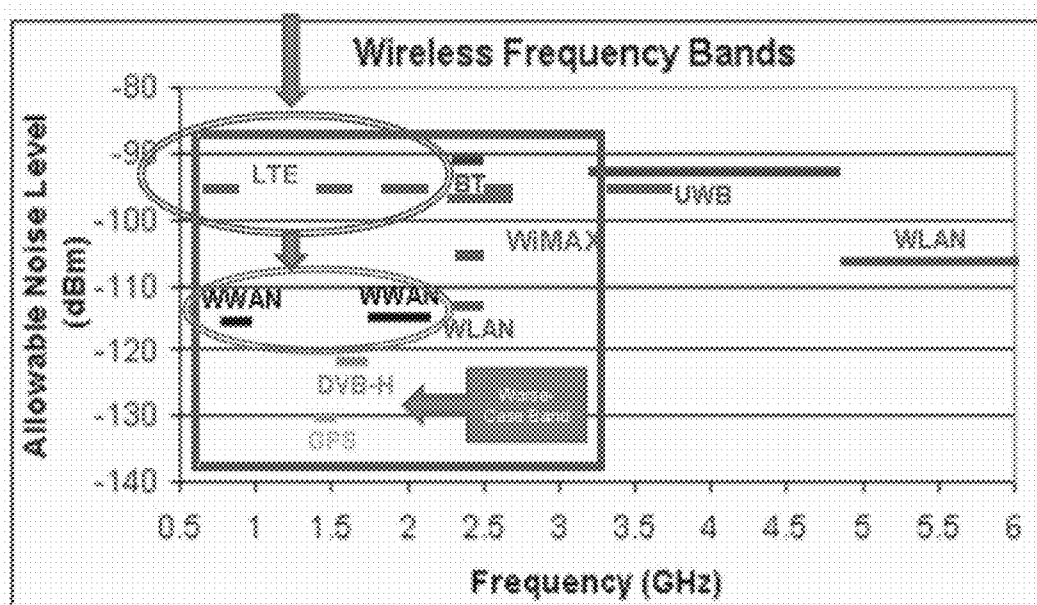


Fig. 1

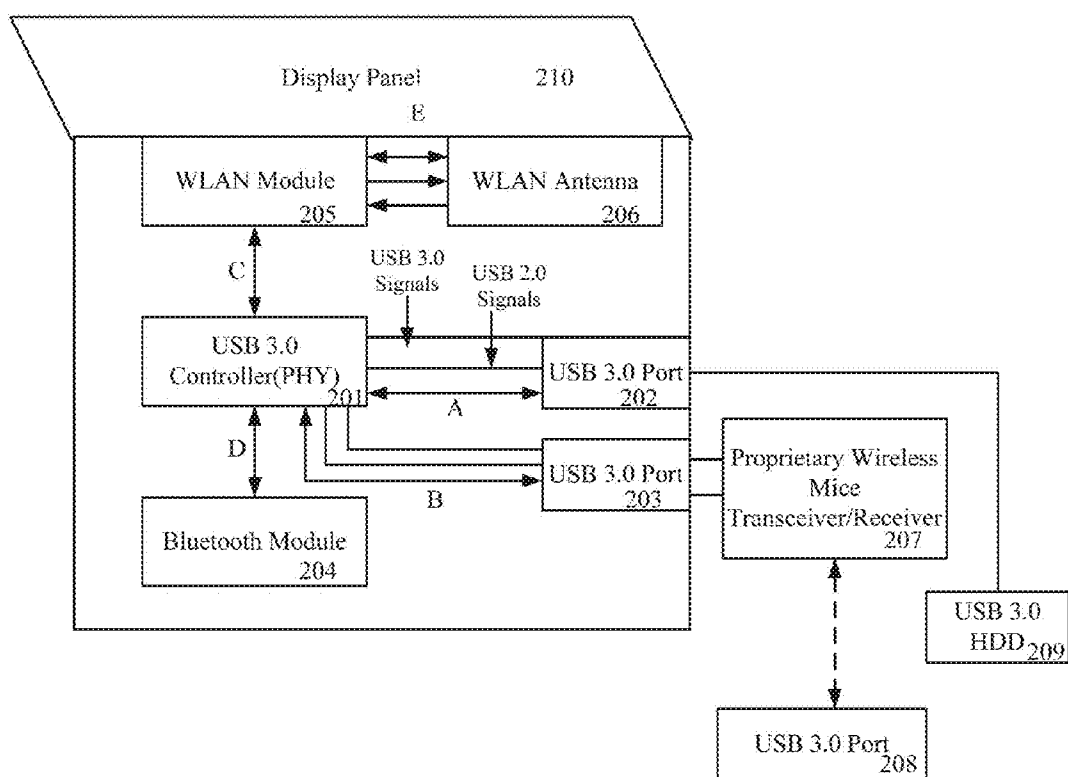


Fig. 2

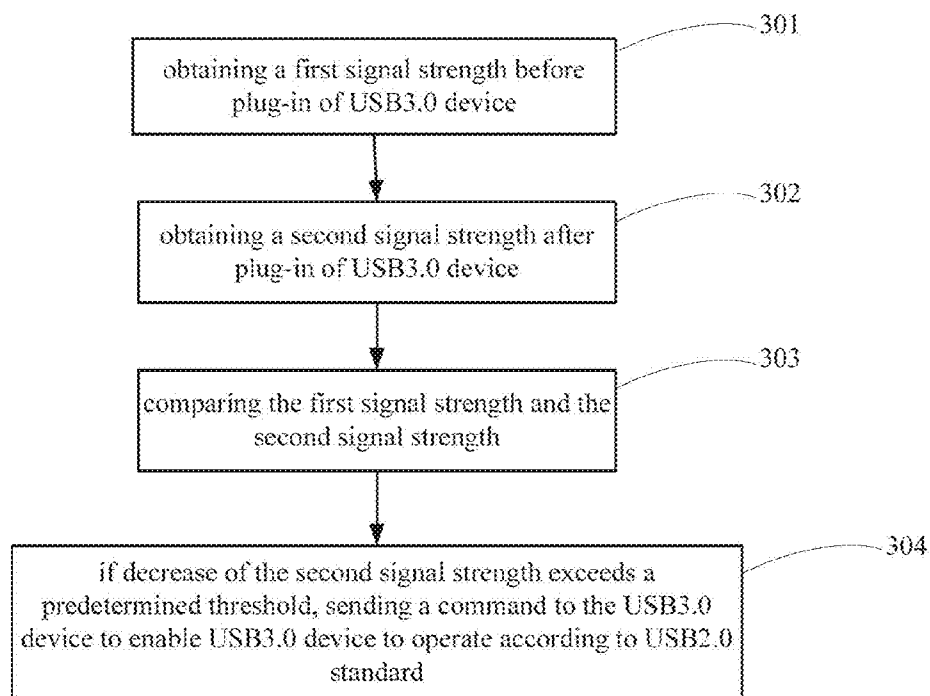


Fig. 3

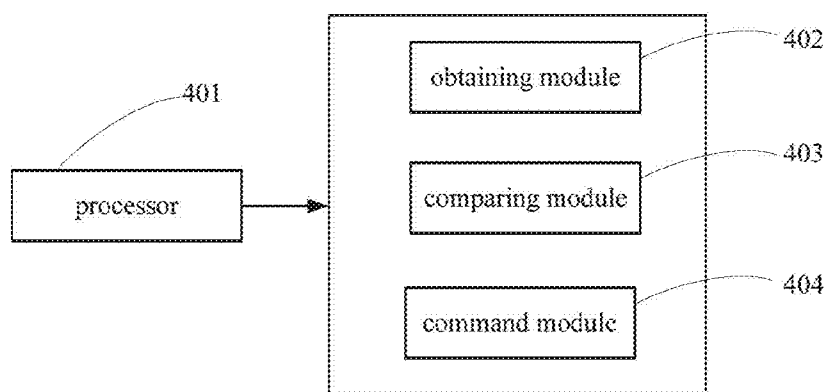


Fig. 4

DECREASING USB INTERFERENCE TO ADJACENT WIRELESS DEVICE

BACKGROUND

[0001] With the increasing development and deployment of Vista operating system, high-definition video and DX10, high volume and high speed data transmission is growing and its requirement on the bandwidth is also increasing. As a result, USB1.0 and USB2.0 cannot meet the need in the future

[0002] USB 3.0 delivers an unprecedented bandwidth, 10 times that of USB 2.0, and supports full-duplex communication, or the ability to send and receive data simultaneously. It also improves Quality of Service (QoS) and overall bus power consumption thanks to advanced data error checking coupled with smart power savings from USB 3.0 link power management.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0003] The accompanying drawings illustrate various examples of various aspects of the present disclosure. It will be appreciated that the illustrated element boundaries (e.g., boxes, groups of boxes, or other shapes) in the figures represent one example of the boundaries. It will be appreciated that in some examples one element may be designed as multiple elements or that multiple elements may be designed as one element. In some examples, an element shown as an internal component of another element may be implemented as an external component and vice versa.

[0004] FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic view of frequency range that can be influenced by a USB3.0 device;

[0005] FIG. 2 illustrates a schematic view of a system according to an example of the present disclosure;

[0006] FIG. 3 illustrates a flow chart of a method for decreasing interference of a USB 3.0 device according to an example of the present disclosure; and

[0007] FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing a non-transitory, computer-readable medium that stores code for decreasing interference of a USB 3.0 device according to an example of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0008] Modern portable computers (e.g. notebook computer or laptop) or desktop computers are often provided with a plurality of communication interfaces or modules to operate in different frequency ranges according to different protocols. Examples of such interfaces or modules comprises a Bluetooth interface, a WLAN interface, a USB3.0 interface, etc. It has been recognized that, due to high speed transmission (with an actual transmission rate of 3.2 Gbps and a maximum of 5.0 Gbps) of USB 3.0, the noise strength of differential signals of USB3.0 is much higher than that of USB2.0 device, about 30 dbm higher from 1 GHz to 3 GHz. Therefore, when a USB3.0, which is a high speed serial bus standard, device plugs into (i.e. connects to) for example a notebook computer, this kind of high speed operation of USB3.0 device would probably severely affect its nearby wireless devices.

[0009] For example, when there are two USB3.0 ports on a notebook computer, with one of the USB 3.0 ports being plugged by a USB3.0 Hard Disk Drive (HDD) and another USB3.0 port being plugged by a USB2.0 proprietary wireless mouse transceiver, the noise interference issue would happen. The mouse's cursor would have a lag issue (i.e. cannot move smoothly) on the notebook's display. In addition, the detec-

tion range of the USB 2.0 mouse transceiver would degrade from 3-5 m to 0.5-1 m and the broad band noise coupling increases about 20-30 db in adjacent to USB 3.0 port.

[0010] This noise of USB3.0 can also interfere with operations of other wireless modules such as a WLAN module and a Bluetooth module which are collocated, in the notebook computer with the USB3.0 device. For example, for an embedded WLAN module, its throughput would be affected. For a Bluetooth device (e.g. a paired BT headset device), its detection range would degrade from 8 m to 5-6 m.

[0011] When the USB3.0 device is a commonly used flash memory, because it does not have the casing of USB3.0 HDD, the noise interference issue will be more severe. As is known to those skilled in the art, the interference mainly comes from the external USB3.0 device and a USB3.0 controller in the notebook computer that controls the operation of the USB3.0 device.

[0012] In the following, the Bluetooth and WLAN will be taken as examples to describe the interference of USB3.0 device to other nearby wireless device. However, it can be appreciated that USB3.0 device also interferes with other wireless device adjacent to the USB3.0 device, and operating according to other protocols or standards. Also, it can be appreciated that, the phrase "interference of USB3.0 device" refers to both interference from the USB3.0 device and interference from the USB3.0 controller.

[0013] FIG. 1 illustrates a frequency range that USB3.0 device may interfere. As shown in FIG. 1, the vertical axis of FIG. 1 shows the allowable noise level in units of dbm and its horizontal axis shows frequency in units of GHz. For example, the resolution bandwidth (RBW) of LTE is 10 MHz and its allowable noise level is -95 dbm, that is, in order to ensure normal operations of LTE, the noise limit is -95 dbm. For example, the RBW of WWAN is 200 KHz and its allowable noise level is -112 dbm. As described above, from 1 GHz to 3 GHz, the differential signal noise strength of USB3.0 device is about 30 dbm higher than that of USB2.0 device. Thus, as shown in FIG. 1, LTE, WWAN, WLAN, BT, UWB, WiMAX, DVB-H and GPS will all be affected by the USB 3.0 device.

[0014] With reference to FIG. 2 now, FIG. 2 illustrates a schematic diagram of a system 200 in which an example of the present disclosure can be used. The system 200 can be a notebook computer, a laptop computer, a desktop computer, a personal digital assistant or other electronic devices. As shown in FIG. 2, the system 200 can be configured with two USB 3.0 ports 202, 203 and a USB 3.0 controller 201 which controls operation of the USB 3.0 ports. A USB 3.0 HDD 209 is coupled to the USB3.0 port 202, for transmitting data to/from the system 200. Here, the USB3.0 HDD 209 is illustrated as an example, and other USB 3.0 devices such as a USB3.0 flash memory or a camera with a USB 3.0 interface can also be coupled to the USB3.0 port 202.

[0015] Because a USB3.0 port is compatible with USB2.0, a USB2.0 proprietary wireless mouse transceiver 207 can be coupled to the other USB3.0 port 203, wherein a USB2.0 wireless mouse 208 is coupled to the USB2.0 proprietary wireless mouse transceiver 207 wirelessly. USB2.0 has a lower bandwidth than the high speed serial bus USB 3.0. As shown by two signal lines labeled as usb3.0 signal and usb2.0 signal respectively in FIG. 2, the USB3.0 controller 201 generates two different USB control signals (i.e. USB3.0 signal and USB2.0 signal) to control the USB3.0 ports to operate according to USB3.0 standard or USB2.0 standard. In addi-

tion, the system **200** can also include a Bluetooth module **204**, a WLAN module **205** and a WLAN antenna **206**. Please be noted that although not shown, the Bluetooth module **204** also has an antenna connected thereto. The Bluetooth module **204** can be paired with another BT device (not shown) to transmit data between them, such as a BT headset. The system **200** can also communicate with other device within a same WLAN by using the WLAN antenna **206** and the WLAN module **205**.

[0016] As described before, when the USB3.0 HDD **209** plugs in the USB port **202** and operates according to USB3.0 standard, because of high data transmission rate, the USB3.0 device **209** will interfere with the Bluetooth module **204** and the WLAN module **205** and WLAN antenna **206** that are located near the USB3.0 device **209**. During normal operations, the noise level in the WLAN and Bluetooth modules is usually less than -89 dbm. After the USB3.0 device **209** is plugged in, the noise level in the WLAN and Bluetooth modules will increase significantly, which will for example affect the throughput of the WLAN module and degrade the detection range of the Bluetooth module. Moreover, the USB3.0 device **209** will also interfere with the communication between the USB2.0 wireless transceiver **207** and the USB mouse **208** which are operating according to USB2.0 standard. For example, after plug-in of the USB3.0 device **209**, the operation of the USB mouse will have lag issue and its detection range is also degraded.

[0017] In order to mitigate noise interference of the USB3.0 device **209**, according to an example of the present disclosure, the WLAN module **205** is configured to detect or measure the strength of signal received by the WLAN antenna **206** and the Bluetooth module **204** is configured to detect the strength of signal received by a Bluetooth antenna. In this example, the signal strength is represented by Received Signal Strength indicator (RSSI) in units of dbm.

[0018] The USB3.0 controller **201** is for example configured to obtain from the WLAN module **205** and/or the Bluetooth module **204** signal strengths respectively measured by these modules before and after plug-in of the USB3.0 device **209**. According to an example, the WLAN module **205** and the Bluetooth module **204** can continuously measure the signal strength received by its antenna and send the measured signal strength to the USB3.0 controller, as shown by signal line C and D in FIG. 2. In order to monitor interference of plug-in of USB3.0 device **209** to other wireless communication modules, the USB3.0 controller **201** needs to obtain both a signal strength before plug-in of USB3.0 device **209** and a signal strength after plug-in of USB3.0 device **209**. For the signal strength before plug-in of USB3.0 device **209**, the modules can measure the signal strength before plug-in of USB3.0 device **209** and send it to the USB3.0 controller **201**, as described above. Alternatively, the USB 3.0 controller **201** can obtain a signal strength measured by the WLAN module **205** or the Bluetooth module **204** upon detection of plug-in of USB3.0 device **209** and use this signal strength as the signal strength before plug-in of USB3.0 device **209**. As can be appreciated by those skilled in the art, when the USB3.0 device **209** is just plugged in, its interference to other adjacent wireless communication modules is very small and thus if a signal strength is measured at this time, it can represent the signal strength before plug-in of USB3.0 device **209**. According to another example, before or after plug-in of USB3.0 device **209**, the USB 3.0 controller **201** can be configured to send a request to the WLAN module **205** or the Bluetooth module **204** for the signal strength received by them. The

WLAN module **205** and the Bluetooth module **204** can send their measured signal strengths to the USB 3.0 controller **201** in response to this request. According to yet another example, the USB 3.0 controller **201** can be configured to obtain these signal strengths periodically. In an example, the USB 3.0 controller **201** can perform averaging over the signal strength received in a predetermined period of time and use this average as the signal strength before or after plug-in of USB3.0 device **209**. In this way, accuracy of the system can be improved.

[0019] In addition, the USB 3.0 controller **201** can be further configured to compare the signal strength before plug-in of USB3.0 device **209** and the signal strength after plug-in of USB3.0 device **209**. Here, the USB 3.0 controller **201** can compare either or both of the signal strengths detected by the WLAN module **205** and the Bluetooth module **204**. In the following, the signal strength detected by the WLAN module **205** is taken as example for illustration. But it will be understood that the operations described below also apply to the signal strength detected by the Bluetooth module **204** or other wireless communication modules. If it is determined by comparison that plug-in of USB3.0 device **209** have affected normal operation of the WLAN module **205**, for example when the signal strength after plug-in USB3.0 device **209** has decreased by a certain threshold or more, then the USB3.0 controller **201** can be configured to send a command to the USB3.0 port **202**, for example by changing the USB operation signal from USB3.0 signal to USB2.0 signal, to enable the USB3.0 device **209** to operate according to USB2.0 standard, so that the interference of USB3.0 device **209** to other wireless communication modules such as modules **205** and **204** can be decreased by lowering the transmission rate of the USB3.0 device **209**. For example, the threshold can be set as 10 dbm, that is, after plug-in of USB3.0 device **209**, if the system noise raises above -79 dbm, then the USB3.0 controller **201** can send a command to USB port **202** to lower the transmission rate of the USB3.0 device **209**.

[0020] In the above example, the USB3.0 controller **201** obtains from wireless communication modules such as WLAN module **205** and Bluetooth module **204** signal strengths which are detected by these modules before and after plug-in of the USB3.0 device **209** and compares these obtained signal strengths. Alternatively, according to another example, the communication module such as WLAN module **205** or Bluetooth module **204** can compare its detected signal strengths before and after plug-in of the USB3.0 device **209**. If it is determined through comparison that decrease of signal strength has exceeded the threshold, then the WLAN module **205** or Bluetooth module **204** can send an enable signal to the USB 3.0 controller **201** to drive the USB 3.0 controller **201** to change the USB operation signal from the USB3.0 signal to USB2.0 signal, such that the USB3.0 device **209** will operate according to the USB2.0 standard.

[0021] With reference to FIG. 3 now, FIG. 3 illustrates a flow chart of a method for decreasing interference of a USB 3.0 device according to an example of the present disclosure. According to an example, the method of FIG. 3 can be implemented by the USB 3.0 controller **201**. According to another example, the method can be implemented by the USB3.0 controller **201** in combination with other wireless communication modules such as WLAN module **205** or Bluetooth module **204**. As shown by FIG. 3, at block **301**, a first signal strength received by a communication module before plug-in of a USB3.0 device (e.g. USB3.0 HDD or flash memory) is

obtained, wherein the communication module is operating according to another different wireless communication protocol other than USB3.0 standard. According to an example, the communication module can be a Bluetooth or a WLAN module. According to an example, the signal strength before plug-in of the USB3.0 device can be measured continuously or periodically by the communication module before plug-in of the USB3.0 device and provided to the USB3.0 controller. The USB3.0 controller saves the received signal strength for subsequent operations. Alternatively, the USB3.0 controller can further process the received signal strength before other operations. For example, the USB 3.0 controller can perform averaging over the received signal strengths in a predetermined period of time to decrease noises from other sources. In addition, because when the USB3.0 device is just plugged in, the signal strength received by other communication modules such as the WLAN module or the Bluetooth module is not significantly interfered by the USB3.0 device, therefore the signal strength received by the communication module can be measured at the time of plug-in of USB3.0 device (i.e. upon detection of the plug-in) and this measured signal strength can be used as the signal strength before plug-in of the USB3.0 device. Next, as shown at **302**, a signal strength measured by the communication module after plug-in of USB3.0 device is obtained. As the case before plug-in of USB3.0 device, obtaining of the signal strength after plug-in of the USB3.0 device can be achieved by the communication module measuring continuously or periodically the signal strength after plug-in and sending it to the USB3.0 controller. Likewise, the USB3.0 controller can perform some processing (e.g. averaging) on the obtained signal strength before further operations. In addition, in block **301** and block **302**, obtaining of the signal strength before and after plug-in of the USB3.0 device can be implemented in a request-response manner. For example, the USB3.0 controller can send a request to the communication module for the signal strength measured by it and in response to this request, the communication module can send its measured signal strength to the USB3.0 controller. Such a request can be made periodically before plug-in of USB3.0 device, upon detection of such plug-in (the signal strength at this time is approximately equal to the signal strength before plug-in), or at a predetermined time after plug-in of USB3.0 device (the signal strength at this time is approximately equal to the signal strength after plug-in). As shown in block **303**, the signal strength before plug-in is compared with the signal strength after plug-in, to control the USB3.0 device based on the comparison result. At block **304**, if it is determined by comparison that the signal strength after plug-in of USB3.0 device decreases by a certain threshold or more, then the USB3.0 controller can send a command to the USB3.0 device through the USB3.0 port connected therewith (for example changing the operation signal of USB3.0 device from USB3.0 signal to USB2.0 signal) to enable the USB3.0 device to operate according to USB2.0 standard. Once the USB3.0 device has degraded to operate according to USB2.0 standard, its transmission rate would decrease (e.g. from 480 Mbps to 5 Mbps) and its interference to other communication modules can also be decreased, so that the other communication modules such as a WLAN module or a Bluetooth module can operate normally.

[0022] As described above, said comparing can be carried out by the WLAN module **205** or Bluetooth module **204** other than the USB3.0 controller. If it is determined through comparison that decrease of signal strength has exceeded the

threshold, then the WLAN module or Bluetooth module can send an enable signal to the USB 3.0 controller to drive the USB3.0 controller to change the USB operation signal from the USB3.0 signal to USB2.0 signal, such that the USB3.0 device **209** will operate according to the USB2.0 standard.

[0023] In an electronic system, in order to ensure normal operation, the system noise should be less than -89 dbm. When the system noise rises to -79 dbm or above, the normal operation of other communication modules would be severely impacted. Therefore, according to an example, the threshold can be set as 10 dbm. However, those skilled in the art can adjust said threshold according to needs and actual applications or system designs.

[0024] With reference to FIG. 4, FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing a non-transitory, computer-readable medium that stores code for decreasing interference of a USB 3.0 device according to an example of the present disclosure. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium is generally referred to by the reference number **400**.

[0025] The non-transitory, computer-readable medium **400** may correspond to any typical storage device that stores computer-implemented instructions, such as programming code or the like. For example, the non-transitory, computer-readable medium **800** may include one or more of a non-volatile memory, a volatile memory, and/or one or more storage devices.

[0026] Examples of non-volatile memory include, but are not limited to, electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM) and read only memory (ROM). Examples of volatile memory include, but are not limited to, static random access memory (SRAM), and dynamic random access memory (DRAM). Examples of storage devices include, but are not limited to, hard disks, compact disc drives, digital versatile disc drives, and flash memory devices.

[0027] A processor **402** generally retrieves and executes the computer-implemented instructions stored in the non-transitory, computer-readable medium **400** for decreasing interference caused by a USB 3.0 device. At block **404**, an obtaining module may obtain signal strengths detected by other communication modules such as a WLAN module or a Bluetooth module before and after plug-in of a USB3.0 device. A comparing module **406** may compare the signal strengths before and after plug-in of a USB3.0 device and determine whether the decrease of the signal strength has exceeded a certain threshold. At block **408**, a command module may send a command to the USB3.0 device to enable it to operate according to USB2.0 standard if the comparing module determines that the decrease of the signal strength has exceeded a certain threshold.

[0028] Although the above description uses the USB3.0 standard and USB2.0 standard, it will be understood that these standards just serve as examples to illustrate the present invention and that the present invention is not limited in this regard. Instead, the principle discussed herein can be applied to any other high speed serial bus standard and any other standard that has a lower bandwidth than the high speed serial bus standard.

[0029] The figures are only illustrations of an example of the present disclosure, wherein the modules or procedure shown in the figures are not necessarily essential for implementing the present disclosure. Moreover, the sequence numbers of the above examples are only for description, and do not indicate an example is more superior to another.

[0030] Those skilled in the art can understand that the modules in the device in the example can be arranged in the device in the example as described in the example, or can be alternatively located in one or more devices different from that in the example. The modules in the aforesaid example can be combined into one module or further divided into a plurality of sub-modules.

[0031] Although the flow diagrams described above show a specific order of execution, the order of execution may differ from that which is depicted. For example, the order of execution of two or more blocks may be scrambled relative to the order shown. Also, two or more blocks shown in succession may be executed concurrently or with partial concurrence. All such variations are within the scope of the present invention.

1. A method for decreasing interference of a first device operating according to high speed serial bus standard on a second device operating according to another different communication standard, comprising:

- obtaining a first signal strength received by the second device before connection of the first device;
- obtaining a second signal strength received by the second device after connection of the first device;
- comparing the first signal strength and the second signal strength; and

- if decrease of the second signal strength in comparison with the first signal strength exceeds a predetermined threshold, sending a command to the first device to enable the first device to operate at a lower bandwidth than the high speed serial bus standard.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first device and the second device are co-located in a portable computer.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said another different communication standard comprises at least one of Bluetooth, USB 2.0 wireless standard, LTE, WLAN, DVB-H, GPS, UWB and WiMAX.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said obtaining a first signal strength received by the second device before connection of the first device comprises:

- obtaining a signal strength received by the second device upon detection of connection of the first device and using this signal strength as the first signal strength.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said obtaining the first and second signal strengths comprises: sending a request for its measured signal strength to the second device and receiving the signal strengths returned by the second device in response to said request as the first and second signal strengths.

6. A system for decreasing interference of a first device operating according to high speed serial bus standard on a second device operating according to another different communication standard, the system comprising:

- a processor that is adapted to execute stored instructions; and

- a memory device that stores instructions, the memory device comprising processor-executable code, that when executed by the processor, is adapted to:

- obtain a first signal strength received the second device before connection of the first device;

- obtain a second signal strength received by the second device after connection of the first device;

- compare the first signal strength and the second signal strength; and

- if decrease of the second signal strength in comparison with the first signal strength exceeds a predetermined threshold, send a command to the first device to enable the first device to operate at a lower bandwidth than the high speed serial bus standard.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the first device and the second device are co-located in a portable computer.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein said another different communication standard comprises at least one of Bluetooth, USB 2.0 wireless standard, LTE, WWAN, DVB-H, GPS, UWB and WiMAX.

9. The system of claim 6, wherein the memory stores processor-executable code adapted to obtain a first signal strength received by the second device before connection of the first device by:

- obtaining a signal strength received by the second device upon detection of connection of the first device and using this signal strength as the first signal strength.

10. The system of claim 6, wherein the memory stores processor-executable code adapted to obtain the first and second signal strengths by: sending a request for its measured signal strength to the second device and receiving the signal strengths returned by the second device in response to said request as the first and second signal strengths.

11. A non-transitory, computer-readable medium, comprising code configured to direct a processor to:

- obtain a first signal strength received by a second device before connection of a first device;

- obtain a second signal strength received by the second device after connection of the first device;

- compare the first signal strength and the second signal strength; and

- if decrease of the second signal strength in comparison with the first signal strength exceeds a predetermined threshold, send a command to the first device to enable the first device to operate according to a reduced bandwidth.

12. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim 11, wherein said second device operates according to at least one of Bluetooth, USB 2.0 wireless standard, LTE, WWAN, DVB-H, GPS, UWB and WiMAX.

13. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim 11, wherein the non-transitory, computer-readable medium comprises code configured to obtain a first signal strength received by the second device before connection of the first device by:

- obtaining a signal strength received by the second device upon detection of connection of the first device and using this signal strength as the first signal strength.

14. The non-transitory computer-readable medium of claim 11, wherein the non-transitory, computer-readable medium comprises code configured to obtain the first and second signal strengths by: sending a request for its measured signal strength to the second device and receiving the signal strengths returned by the second device in response to said request as the first and second signal strengths.

15. The non-transitory, computer-readable medium of claim 11, wherein the non-transitory, computer-readable medium comprises code configured to obtain the first and second signal strengths by: obtaining an average value of said first and second signal strengths over a predetermined time period.